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Main 96 and Main 367.

22 and 27 Hotel Street, and Corner of Fort and Hotel Streets.

Corporation Notices.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Waianae Co., Ltd., held this day, the following officers and directors were duly elected for the ensuing year:

G. N. Wilcox, President.
J. O. Carter, Vice President.
J. M. Dowsett, Sec'y and Treas.
Henry Holmes, Auditor.

Directors—G. N. Wilcox, J. M. Dowsett, J. O. Carter.

J. M. DOWSETT, Secretary.
Honolulu, March 25, 1901. 5815

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., held this day, the following officers and directors were duly elected for the ensuing year:

J. Ena, President.
James L. McLean, Vice President.
N. E. Gedge, Treasurer.
C. H. Clapp, Secretary.
T. W. Hobson, Auditor.

Directors—J. Ena, G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, W. O. Smith, August Dreier, H. M. von Holt and J. M. Dowsett.
C. H. CLAPP, Secretary.
Honolulu, March 25, 1901. 5814

NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL DIRECTORS' meeting of the Oceanic Gas and Electric Co., Ltd., held March 18, 1901, the following resolutions were passed:

1. All delinquent stockholders be notified that if delinquent assessments are not paid by the first day of April, 1901, a sufficient amount of such stock shall be sold to pay such assessment.
2. The remaining 50 per cent due on the assessable stock of this company be called in monthly assessments of 10 per cent each, beginning with April 15th next. Said assessment to become delinquent at the expiration of thirty days from date called, and subject to sale at auction, if not paid within thirty days after same becomes delinquent, in accordance with the by-laws of the company.

M. M. KOHN, Secretary.

NAHIKU SUGAR CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the adjourned annual meeting of the above mentioned company will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 28th day of March, 1901, at 10 a. m.

H. ARMITAGE, Secretary.
Honolulu, March 20, 1901. 5810

RESIDENCE PROPERTY

FOR SALE

Property situate on Judd street, formerly occupied by J. Emmeluth, containing an area of 6.05 acres and having 687.3 feet frontage on said street.

Property situate on the corner of Judd and Liliha streets, formerly occupied by the undersigned, containing an area of 1.42 acres and having 153 feet frontage on Judd street and 330 feet frontage on Liliha street.

5814 ALFRED W. CARTER.

NOTICE

TO INTENDING PASSENGERS

THE S. S. "MARIPOSA" will leave this port for San Francisco on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p. m.

THE S. S. "ZEALANDIA" will also leave for the port of San Francisco on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

The latter vessel has been refitted and will take cabin passengers.

W. G. IRWIN & CO., LTD.,
General Agents Oceanic S. S. Co.

5813

TO PROTECT FINNY TRIBES

Citizens Object to Explosives Bill.

WOULD HARM HAWAIIANS

Use of Giant Powder Would Soon Drive Our Shore Fish Away.

The majority of citizens are against any legislation that will tend to diminish the present supply of fish in the Hawaiian waters, and heartily score the bill introduced by Senator J. Brown of Hilo, which, if passed, will permit fishermen to use explosives within the reefs and other fishing grounds where the finny tribes are more numerous, than in places which are more handy to fishermen in general.

A number of representative business men have been interviewed upon the subject. They are all of one mind—that the bill as it stands is an atrocious one and will do the country more harm than good.

Henry Waterhouse says the annulment of any portion of the law prohibiting the use of explosives in the waters where fish abound is reprehensible.

"It is the most short-sighted piece of legislation that I have ever seen introduced in a Legislature," he said. "Who does it hurt the most? The Hawaiians naturally. They mostly live from hand to mouth day by day, and eat and fish are their staple articles of food. Remove the fish and you see what happens. Fish is becoming scarcer as each year rolls by, but to take away the fish—well, I cannot understand how a native can introduce or support a bill of this sort and be in his right senses."

"Furthermore the use of giant powder by the natives causes much damage to them. The most of the natives whom you see minus a hand, suffered by trying to catch fish with dynamite. Public sentiment, I know, is against permitting the use of explosives in our food-fish waters. I certainly deplore legislation of this kind."

"Around the island of Nihoa the fish are plentiful and the natives do not use other than the usual methods for catching them. The waters there are alive with them. If explosives are introduced, however, it will not take long to drive all the fish away."

Senator Cecil Brown of Oahu is heartily against the proposition. He believes that the old law should stand as it is, prohibiting explosives from being used in any place where fish thrive.

"There is no use, however, of making a fight on the Senate floor against the bill. You might just as well butt your head against a stone wall. If the majority are so short-sighted as to want the bill to go through, why I suppose it will go, pell-mell. This is a bad measure, and would certainly make our supply of fishes very short indeed. I am against any proposition by which the food fishes of the island waters will be diminished. It will hurt the Hawaiians more than any one else, and certainly at the present time the price of fish is high enough."

Secretary of the Territory Henry E. Cooper, one of the first men here to organize an association which had for its purpose the preservation of the fish in Hawaiian waters, and to prevent their wholesale destruction, characterizes the attempt to permit the use of explosives as the wildest and most sacrilegious as indefensible.

"It seems that fate was a strong element in such a bill being introduced into the Legislature just at the time when we, who had associated ourselves together to increase the fish supply here, were about to get aid from the Federal Government. This bill permits the native and Japanese fishermen to get fish by means of giant powder or any explosive that will destroy them by the wholesale. Just the removal of the words 'reefs or waters' gives every one a right to use explosives in any other place where the community depends largely for its food supplies upon the fish. We have been working hard to arrive at some methods by which the fish now in the waters can be protected, that is the smaller ones, so that in time there will be ample supplies of food fishes for all."

"Only yesterday morning I saw near my residence on the shores of Pearl Harbor, Japanese fishermen netting in thousands of mullets not longer than one's forefinger. They were dumped into barrels and probably fed to pigs or they will be used as fertilizer. This, in my mind, is nothing short of criminal. These men, with no thought of the future, destroy every possible means by which our waters may teem with fish. Now to add giant powder to this indiscriminate use of the nets and seines would remove a source of food supply which would naturally hit the native Hawaiians hardest."

"The Federal authorities are soon to send representatives of the United States Fish Commission. They will investigate the species which are in these waters, and also the methods by which they are caught, and make a full report to Washington. In that report will also, no doubt, be interesting matter relating to their wholesale destruction."

T. W. Hobson, the yachtsman, and one of the members of the association for preservation of fish, said he was against the measure introduced by Brown of Hilo. He characterized it as reckless and harmful.

"If the natives could only be made to see that this measure is in reality killing the goose that is laying golden eggs for them, then there would be some hope. It is like taking food right out of their mouths. I think that Cecil Brown will make a hard fight on the question, but if the introducer of the bill has his head hard set, I don't suppose talk against it will do any good. We have not to preserve the fish here. The Hawaiians will feel the loss of the fish most, and they ought to be considered, especially by the Hawaiian members of the Legislature."

"There is another phase to this matter which is also interesting and should be a big argument against the passage of the bill, and that is this: The use of explosives by the natives will main-

tain and render the majority of them cringing for life. I presume that nine-tenths of the Hawaiians without one or both hands, lost them by attempting to catch fish by the use of giant powder. They don't know how to use it, but if the law gives them the privilege of using it openly, the danger will be great. I had two friends who lost their hands that way."

"I certainly don't want to see any legislation pass that will diminish this particular food supply."

WOMEN IN MEN'S CLOTHES.

Careers of Feminine Advocates of Masculine Attire.

The case of Murray Hall, the woman who so long deceived New York in regard to her sex, is by no means without parallel. About a year ago "Louis Glenn," who had fled from debts and an engagement to Ella Duke of Litchfield, had confessed when arrested to being a woman, and yet she had lived for some time in a small town, doing a man's work and awakening no suspicion whatever. There are many cases of women who served as soldiers and one of these, thoroughly authenticated, was reported only a short time ago from the Philippines. One Maggie Curley served before the mast; Minnie Biggs, a trapeze performer, worked as an expert telegraph lineman, and "Otto Schaffer," a Kansas hermit and soldier, turned out to be a woman, though given, nevertheless, a military funeral. History furnishes numberless examples from ancient times to the more modern instances noted by Kraft-Ebing.

Perhaps the most famous case of this kind is that of the "Countess" Sarolta Vay, ten years ago. The child of an Austrian colonel with a large family of daughters only, she was reared as a boy and was a well-known "man" about town, in Pesth, drinking and smoking, and even appearing in military uniform. When her family finally tired of the farce she refused to give it up, and was not discovered until she married the daughter of a schoolmaster and squandered all her wife's money. Tradition, of course, furnishes examples of women who, for reasons of state, held as men high civil and ecclesiastical offices, as in the fabric of "Pope Joan." But a real case is of the opposite sort—that of the Chevalier D'Eon, who, when Louis XV. wanted a woman to act as secret agent on a Russian mission, assumed the role and broke a dozen hearts in Moscow. The secret, an Englishman, a figure at court, was discovered only by death, while Queen Christina of Sweden, after resigning her crown at 28, spent half her time in European cities dressed in man's attire.

The Venetian Tonina Marinello fought through the campaigns of Garibaldi, passing as the brother of her husband and being decorated for bravery. Mary East kept a saloon with a woman called her wife, Louis Herman, a well-known courier and a good linguist, has for forty-two years been affecting men's clothes. Then there is Dr. Mary Walker and Dr. James Barry, the English army surgeon, who fought a duel at the Cape with one who dared call her a woman. Nora Smith of Ohio hid her sex for twelve years, and "Frank Blunt" managed a lumber camp, was married and divorced before detected. Mrs. Lindsay went as a soldier through our Civil War; Louise Watson, a child of rich parents, braved London as a boy, and Mary Talbot was a cabin boy, broke one woman's heart and was killed in a brawl with London police. Bessie Fliegel married a New York girl, Catherine Lombos was an English miner and Mrs. Logan also was in Hazelton.

Mrs. Julia Forest took her injured husband's place also in the Pennsylvania mines and for twenty years Mrs. Westover was the town barber of Marlboro, Conn. "Tony Loeas" was loved by every girl in a Yonkers factory until she herself fell in love and married a man. Army muster rolls are, however, after all, the place to look for these cases. Private Jorgensen served for twenty years in the 8th and 10th Regiments, "Regimental Losses." We note examples as follows: Charles D. Fuller, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, detected and discharged; Sergeant Frank Mayne, 126th Pennsylvania, deserted, and subsequently killed in battle in another regiment; almost parallel to that of Christiana, Franklin Thompson, Second Michigan, detected; L. M. Blaylock, Twenty-sixth North Carolina, detected. Most of these women served, before being discharged, with unusual bravery, and their cases almost all that of Christine Cavagnagh, the English woman, who enlisted with her impressed husband in Holland, was wounded at Ramillies and then remained with the regiment as a cook.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—The pressure of the Confederate pension fund on the financial resources of the Southern States is growing steadily greater. Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama have all been obliged to increase their appropriation for Confederate pensions this year.

In Louisiana the increase required a constitutional amendment, which was adopted by an overwhelming popular vote in November last. Alabama has sought to limit the expenditure for this purpose by a law levying a special tax for the support of Confederate veterans; but the provision proved as impossible to check the flood of pensions as the constitutional limitation in Louisiana. A few days ago the Alabama House of Representatives appropriated \$100,000 for pensions for the Confederate veterans in addition to the Special Pension tax.

Several of the members approved the appropriation in speeches in which they declared their high respect for the veterans who fought in the lost cause. But the first duty of the State's representatives, said Mr. Whitehead of Talladega, who led the opposition to more pensions, "is to protect the treasury."

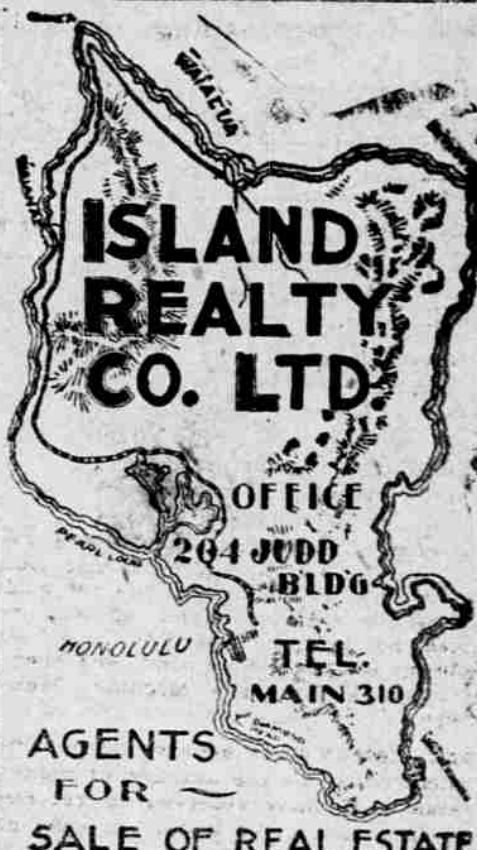
Other members who favored the appropriation reminded the Alabama legislators of "their duty to the State," followed Lee and Jackson, and by an overwhelming majority of 73 to 16, the Alabama House declared that the Confederate veterans should have additional pensions, whether the treasury could stand it or not.

In Mississippi the pension appropriation was doubled this year, and yet such is the rush for pensions, that it failed to accomplish its purpose of providing living for the old and infirm Confederates. The veterans are getting only \$4 a year, or \$2.93 a month, less than they can possibly live on. Some radical remedy is needed, and the Mississippi Legislature attempted to supply one last year by passing a number of new pension laws, especially to prevent fraud.

In Florida the pension system proved even worse, and the appropriations for Confederate veterans reached such enormous proportions that the popular sentiment insisted upon a check.

So far, the Gulf States have failed completely in reaching any stable pension system. Their laws on the subject have been changed at every session of the Legislature. Every check intended to prevent treasuries of the several States from being swamped by the floods of pensions has been swept away by appeals to sentiment. A Legislature has been introduced by the words "Lee and Jackson" to carry any pension measure he may favor over all opposition.

The pension matter will soon reach a critical stage, and the appropriations of the States will allow; indeed, no one is able to show how Alabama can afford the \$100,000 extra it has just voted for Confederate veterans, without the very consideration of other expenditures.



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THE GROUND IS SUPERIOR to any tract in the market.

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